(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2696.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1798.

BASLE, *June* 19.

A CONSIDERABLE change is talked of as likely to take place in the Helvetic government; nay another 18th Fructidor is expected here. Two members of the Directory have already given in their resignation, namely, citizens Bays and Pfaffer. They are to be replaced by citizens Ochs and Fornerou. It is a certain fact that several members of the legislative body, as well as two of the ministers, are determined to resign their places.

PARIS, 14 Messidor, *July* 2.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of Buonaparte, embarked on board the frigate Juno, before Malta, dated the 12th of June

"At half past 11 o'clock, I break open my letter to announce to you a great victory—Malta is ours—it has this moment surrendered. We have not, perhaps, lost 25 men.

A courier which arrived at the Directory last night, brought the above good news, so that it is now official. It will probably be announced to the legislative body in a message.

Letters from the right banks of the Rhine state, as a certain fact, that an Austrian army of 40,000 men, under the orders of general Staadie, is marching to Franconia, where every thing is ready for their reception. At the same time, the Prussian army of observation, has been considerably reinforced, and extends its position as far as Anspach, Bayreeth, and the Imperial city of Nuremberg. On the other hand, a numerous French army is to be immediately encamped on the banks of the Nidda.—From these dispositions of the three great continental powers, it should seem, that they are perfectly agreed with respect to the arrangements to be adopted in regard to the German empire, and that these dispositions have no other object but to secure the execution of the different plans which are now concerting.

July 6.

The Paris Journals up to the 2d instant, have come to hand, by which we find the intelligence given in this paper on Monday last, but on which we did not then place must reliance, is confirmed: Buonaparte is now in possession of Malta. This celebrated island, which, both in the old world and the new, was considered as impregnable, did resist the impetuosity of the French assault many hours. The knights made a feeble stand, and then surrendered the place to the assailants. Of the means by which the conquest was rendered so easy—whether it was owing to treachery, or to the want of union among the Maltese themselves—to the influence which the general enemy of all ancient governments had obtained in the island, by the introduction of their new principles; or to the decay which inevitably, springs from the abuse of power, we know nothing—it is only certain that the French have atchieved the object, and that in their hands it is an acquisition of the first order. The French republic will of course be mistress of the Levant, and command exclusively the commerce of that rich part of the world. A few cruisers employed between Sicily and Malta, and Malta and Africa, will prevent, without much exertion, any vessel from navigation in that part, and a squadron stationed in the fine and convenient ports of the island, will command all the coasts of Italy in the Adriatic Sea, in which France already occupies the important island of Corfu. Her influence will consequently extend in a proportionate degree to the Archipelago. She may also be enabled to give law to Candie, and the other Turkish islands; and should she wish to open a communication with India by the Red Sea, Malta will be naturally considered as the first point necessary to the success of the expedition, and the principal store-house for the various materials which she may think proper to employ in promoting that end. Exclusive of these considerations, Malta, in its present situation, must prove highly advantageous to France. It contains 150,000 inhabitants, among whom are 6000 good seamen; it has an arsenal well filled, and an immense quantity of cannon of almost every calibre. The money in the public treasury has been accumulating for a long time past, in consequence of the economy of the successive grand masters, and the riches which have been lately sent to Malta, as to a place of certain safety, by the Italian emigrants, will add considerably to the spoils of the enemy.

LONDON, *July* 4.

Thirty-two convents have been suppressed at Rome.

General Hazy and family have been drowned in the Rhine.

A letter from Zurich, in Switzerland dated, June 16, gives the following circumstantial account of the carrying away of the treasure of that town.—"On the 5th of June, the French war commissary, Pominier, gave notice that Rapinat would come in the evening to inspect the treasure, and that therefore the deputies of the chamber of administration might hold themselves in readiness. About six o'clock, Rapinat, Ronhiere, and Pommier made their appearance with soldiers, and required the keys of the treasury. These were refused him, and secretary Metzs hastened to fetch the Starthalter Pfenniger, and the president of the chamber of administration, Wyss; both of whom came and protested against such a proceeding.

"Rapinat then demanded the keys, saying, menacingly, "Voila les bayonneertes. You see the bayonets," to which the stathalter, Pfenniger replied, "Had we as many bayonets as you, we would dispute it with you. I shall immediately send an account of this proceeding to Arau." "You will?" said Rapinat, "then do not forget to add, that we shall carry it away in four days time." He then broke off the seal, and ransacked the treasury, which was yesterday carried away in waggons by the French."

July 9.

On Saturday arrived a mail from Dublin and Waterford, and yesterday morning arrived a Dublin and two Waterford mails; the letters by which explain the cause of the recent and sudden march of so many troops from Dublin on the 1st instant.

It appears that the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, and the country immediately adjoining them, are still infested by detachments of traitors who have escaped the vigilance of our armies in the county of Wexford.

On Saturday the 30th ult. a large party of rebels (nearly 2000) assembled near Ballymanus; a part of the troops quartered in Ratfidium, instantly marched against them, but the rebels did not wait their approach, for as a very small part of the royal army appeared, they fled over the mountain towards Carnew.

A still larger band of rebels posted themselves near the town of Carnew, which they attacked in the evening of the same day. A desperate contest ensued with a small body of yeomanry which defended the town, and in the event the rebels were completely put to flight. We learn, however, that some detachments of the rebel army, posted between Carnew and Gorey, had succeeded in drawing a party of the Gorey cavalry, and the ancient Britons, amounting to near forty men, into an ambuscade in a narrow and intricate defile, where these loyal and gallant fellows, imprisoned and embarrassed, were totally cut off.

A large body of these rebels had on Sunday returned from Carnew to their post at Glenmaleen, near the Seven Churches, from which they were on Monday se'nnight driven, by the sudden march of general Myers and the Dublin yeomanry. Another party of rebels took possession of Carrick-rua, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford.

On Saturday and Sunday the 100th regiment was conveyed in carriages on the road towards Wicklow. Sir James Duff moved from Baltinglass on Saturday, and the junction of Sir Charles Asgill from Carlow, was hourly expected. All these troops are supposed to have marched towards the centre of the county of Wicklow, from which an immediate attack can take place upon the rebel forces. The leader of the county of Wicklow rebels is said to be Mr. Garret Byrne, of Ballymanus.

SALEM, *August* 31.

On Monday last, capt. Benjamin Bickford arrived here, in 75 days from St. Petersburgh, and 57 days from Elsinore.

Capt. Bickford informs, that the emperor Paul was absent from his capital, and was said to be at Astracan, which is upon the Caspian sea, above 1000 miles from St. Petersburgh; that he had ordered 200,000 of his troops to be assembled from Moscow and other places, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, their destination unknown; and for whose use 60,000 pieces of Russia sheeting were ordered to be purchased. Besides this, a Russian squadron of 5 sail of the line, 1 frigate and 1 cutter, had sailed from Cronstadt to England. Capt. B. was under its convoy from Elsinore; and one of the captains told him that another squadron of about the same force, had sailed from Archangel, under admiral Tate; that they were to form a junction in England, and there receive orders from the British government.

The character of Paul seems not to be sufficiently understood, to determine whether a high degree of importance ought to be attached to these military movements. Perhaps he may be jealous, that the secret expedition of Buonaparte may lead him by permission or in conjunction with the Turks, through the Black Sea into the southern parts of his empire, and for that reason think it necessary to form a military force in that quarter, and to direct a naval co-operation with the British.

While capt. Bickford was at Elsinore, a respectable merchant informed him, that he had received accounts in seven days from Holland, informing that the Batavian government had some short time before taken up a French general (for what cause was not stated) and sent him to Paris; that the French directory sent back the same general, invested with the command of several battalions of the French troops in Holland; that immediately on his return he caused three of the Batavian directory to be arrested and imprisoned, the others avoiding the same fate by flight or concealment; and that an immediate ferment took place among the people, in consequence of this exercise of despotic power, in which blood was shed, but the issue of which was not known. The merchant gave credit to the account.

Captain Bickford says, the Swedes and Danes are perfectly supine, and make no resistance to the depredations of the French. Their vessels are taken and condemned by the French, equally with the Americans; indeed there were instances of Danish vessels being taken and carried into North Bergen (one of their own ports) and there condemned by the French consular court—And yet, (astonishing apathy!) both the Danish and Swedish fleets were laid up in ordinary. The merchants made complaints; and a number of the Norway merchants had come over to Copenhagen to learn whether their commerce was to be protected, or whether they must suspend their business. But the government was not yet roused.

Captain Bickford understood there were six or seven French privateers round Norway, from 8 to 16 guns; but that they were then well watched by several English ships.

BOSTON, *September* 1.

On Thursday evening arrived here, the ship Magnet, captain Choate, from Liverpool.

[*London papers to June 26—about 10 days later.*]

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 18.

A new revolution has been effected here. General Daenders with a party grenadiers hath surrounded the house of the *minister at war*, where the Batavian directory were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French minister, and seized Van Largen, one of the directory, two others (Weldrike and Forke) resigned their places, and Vreede and Fyrye escaped. Van Largen is confined in the castle of Woerden.

A new government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event.—A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places.

The provisionary government has issued a proclamation, in which it states,

1. That all such legislative authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honour and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary administration of the Batavian republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility, to carry into effect the constitution of the Batavian people, in a speedy and regular manner, for the restoration and establishment of the constitutional legislative body.

3. That all authority of legislation, or, in general of sovereignty exercised by the intermediary administration, shall, immediately after the establishment of the legislative body, of the Batavian people, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, all the executive authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be resigned to that directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithfull use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the legislative body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high national tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command, in their name, all constituted authorities, provincial administrations, or administrations of communes, all justices of peace, civil officers and commanders of the military, and all and each of the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are.

"Done at the Hague the 12th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian freedom.

"*J. Spoors*, agent of marine,
"*G. J. Pyman*, agent for the war department,
"*J. C. A. Gogel*, minister of finance.
"*R. W. Telaaar*, minister of justice,
"*H. J. La Pierre*, minister of the interior."

[The Paris Redacteur, of June 21, contains the following question on this subject. "Was it not because she disdained our counsels that the Batavian republic became a prey to anarchy, and fell under the

yoke of a directory and a legislative body, the tyranny of which it has just thrown off?" It appears by this, that the revolution was planned in Paris; and that Charles Delacroix had got into disgrace on the occasion.]

LONDON, June 18.

The English and Tippo Saib at variance.

A letter from India states, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the English and Tippo Saib would very soon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the same opinion, when they peruse the following translation of the proclamation made by the governor of the isle of France, for the purpose of inviting volunteers to enter and serve into Tippo's army:

LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

The French republic, one and indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.

Anne Joseph Hipolite Mallartie, general in chief, governor-general of the isles of France and of the Re union and commandant-general of the French establishment to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

"Knowing for many years your zeal and attachment for the interest and glory of our republic, we are very impatient, and consider it a duty to make known to you the propositions that we have received from Tippo Sultan, by two ambassadors which he had sent to us. This prince has written particular letters to the colonial assembly, and to all the generals employed in that government: he has likewise addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.—First, he demands to make an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, proposing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall continue in India, the troops they can send him. Second, he promises to furnish every necessary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himself absolutely destitute. Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the succours which they shall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers shall find every thing necessary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accustomed to. Fourth, finally, he only wants the moment when the French will come to his aid, to declare war against the English, ardently wishing to drive them from India. As it is impossible to reduce the number of the 107th and 108th regiments, and *de la Guarde Soldat du port de la Fraternite*, on account of the assistance we have sent to our allies, the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colours of Tippo. This prince desires also to have the citizens of colour free men; and we invite all those who wish to serve under his banners, to enrol themselves. We can assure all the citizens who wish to enrol themselves, that Tippo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambassadors who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies shall not be retained when they wish to return back to their country.

Done this 10th Pluivioſe, the 6th year of the French republic.

(Signed) "MALLARTIE."

NEW-YORK, *September* 6.

The Isle of France has declared itself *independent*. This is the begining of revolt from the TERRIBLE REPUBLIC. We may count on many following this example very speedily. The Gallic yoke is found too heavy and galling, notwithstanding the blessings of liberty and equality which it diffuses.—Blessed liberty of doing mischief! Sweet equality of property, talents, and worth!!!

BALTIMORE, *September* 8.

A Paris article of 26th June, mentions that letters had been received from Copenhagen, advising that the Russian fleet consisting of 30 sail, had passed the sound, and entered the North Sea.

The French, as appears from the Paris papers, acknowledge that the following places are so completely blockaded by the British cruisers, that not a vessel dare venture to sail from them, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Havre, the Texel, &c.

It has been said in the Boston papers, that the vessel which was spoke with, said to have Mr. Gerry on board, was the United States brig Sophia. We believe, however, there is no certainty of this, as captain Besom informs us, that the master of the schooner who gave him this account could not say whether it was that brig or not. It is conjectured by many that Mr. Gerry is not permitted to leave France.

We are informed that the French at Bayonne were struck with consternation by a report which had got among them, that the United States were fitting out 40 sail of armed vessels against the French.

[*Salem Gaz.*]

From a Boston paper of September 3.

BUONAPARTE the BUCKANIER.

By a gentleman from Salem last evening, we learn that capt. Rust arrived there yesterday from Gibraltar, who informs that Buonaparte had made a descent on the island of Malta, and after plundering the capital of all the plate, and other valuable property he could find, set sail with his fleet to commit (it was supposed) further depredations in the higher ports of the Mediterranean. One of his fastest sailing frigates was dispatched homeward with the booty; but in her return she was captured by admiral Nelson's squadron. Thus the coffers of Old England were enriched with the plunder which was destined to be fingered by the "itching palms" of the Directory.

☞ *Malta is a neutral island situated in the Mediterranean sea, about 60 miles south of Sicily; 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; contains about 90,000 inhabitants. Its capital bears the same name, and has a very capacious harbour.*

Annapolis, September 13.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, and of ANNE ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE's COUNTIES.

Fellow-Citizens,

HAND-BILLS and pamphlets are already in circulation, written with a view of influencing your votes at the ensuing election of a member to represent this district in the congress of the United States. The author of the hand-bill signs himself "A Whig of 1776," the author of the pamphlet, "A Voter." If truth and candour had marked these publications, they would not have drawn forth an answer from me. Mr. Sprigg's conduct as your representative in congress needs only to be fairly and candidly stated, to be generally approved.

Every art is practised to prejudice your minds against your honest and upright representative. These writers have published general Washington's letter accepting his command of the army to injure Mr. Sprigg's election. They vainly hope to impress you with a belief, that Mr. Sprigg, and those who support his election, are enemies to general Washington. But where is the evidence to support the assertion? To gain credit, it ought not to be made until after a lapse of sixty years, when no man now in existence will be living to contradict it. They are the admirers of the great and illustrious Washington, and many of them fought and bled under his banners, in the service of our country, during the late war with Great-Britain. They will respect and revere his name and character, as long as liberty shall be deemed a blessing and patriotism a virtue. On the contrary, it is worthy of remark, that all (or nearly all) those who were opposed to the revolution, and of course, to your worthy general, are now the decided opponents of Mr. Sprigg. When your liberties are in danger, it is not from these men, who were ready to hazard their lives and fortunes to enslave you, that you are to expect advice and assistance. The friends of arbitrary power at one period, will shew themselves to be the enemies of liberty at another. The Whig (if he is one) tells you to consider Mr. Sprigg and his blind followers as *the avowed, the abandoned partizans of France*, or as *the weak, the deluded dupes of those abandoned partizans*. Nothing can be more contrary to TRUTH than the assertion that the friends of Mr. Sprigg are the partizans of France. It is a vile calumny, and the author deserves your contempt and detestation. If we take a review of the characters of those who support Mr. Sprigg's election, we shall find them *true and tried whigs of* 1776, and they are genuine republicans of 1798. Many of you, my fellow-citizens, know the characters who support Mr. Sprigg's election. View them, and judge for yourselves. Distrust the men who tell you, they are unworthy of confidence; despise the character who tells you they are opposed to general Washington; and spurn the wretch who dares to insinuate that they are the enemies of our happy republican government, or the partizans of France.

I will now bestow a few words on the "Voter." In order to assume a character of impartiality, he begins with an admission that "your representative possesses amiable qualities and an irreproachable reputation," and that "in the private walks of life, the correctness of his deportment shields him against every attack." He then proceeds to enumerate the *negative* votes of Mr. Sprigg, but has not had the candour to state his *affirmative* votes. He charges him with inhumanity in voting against a gift of public money to the daughters of the late count de Grasse. The "Voter," I presume, is ignorant of the circumstance that in the year 1795 congress gave 4000 dollars to the daughters of count de Grasse, or he never would have made the charge. It is rather to be wondered at, that they should, at so early a period, apply for an additional gratuity. It is right to be liberal, but we ought not to be profuse.

After enumerating the several acts of congress against which Mr. Sprigg voted, and I contend that his votes do him honour, the "Voter" makes these observations: that his opposition to him "flows from an impression that he is decidedly and unequivocally opposed to the administration of our government."—That during the last session "we can find no solitary instance when our representative has voted for the substantial defence of America."—And "we find no part of his political conduct co-operating with the president." I will shew that in all these assertions the "Voter" is mistaken, and if he is in earnest, that he is equally ignorant of the conduct of the president, and of our representative.

Upon receiving dispatches from our envoys in March, the president recommended measures of defence, and preparations for war. Mr. Sprigg *co-operated with the president*, and voted for MILLIONS, without hesitation, for the *substantial* defence of our country. He voted for the sums necessary to equip our frigates and get them ready for sea—for the sums necessary to purchase or build and equip ten gallies for the defence of our coasts, and other augmentations of our navy—for the sums necessary to fortify our ports and harbours—for the sums necessary to purchase arms for the militia—for an increase of our regular force then about 4000 men. In short Mr. Sprigg voted against no measure of internal defence, that I can find, except the provisional army of 10,000 men. It is well known that besides the regular force just mentioned, we have a select militia of 80,000 men, independent of the general militia. Our representative deemed it safe, when there is no invasion, and no probability of an invasion, to rely on the force before-mentioned, and on the militia, the natural defence of a free government. Should we be so unfortunate as to experience an invasion, Mr. Sprigg and his friends will meet the foe as cheerfully as any of those who are opposed to him. After what has been said, with what propriety, and with what colour of truth, could the "Voter" assert that Mr. Sprigg in no part of his political conduct has co-operated with the president? or that we can find no solitary instance where our representative has voted for the substantial defence of America?

The Voter has brought forward a resolution proposed by Mr. S. in order to injure him in the public opinion. Candour ought to have induced him to state the *three* resolutions proposed by Mr. S. They held forth the necessity of DEFENSIVE, but the inexpediency of OFFENSIVE war. Unconquerable must be the prejudices, and incorrigible the folly of those who condemn our representative for these resolutions, and approve the conduct of the majority who were *substantially* of the same opinion. No member thought proper to propose offensive war.—And strangely perverted must be the reason of that man who can construe "a resolution to put the country into a state of defence, and to guard our sea coasts" into a submission to France.

On a careful examination of the journals of the house of representatives, it will evidently appear that he was attached to NO PARTY. He voted with the majority and in the minority as reason and discretion dictated, after a full investigation of the various subjects on which he had to decide.

I have now answered the principal objections to the conduct of your representative, and submit my remarks to your serious consideration. The more his conduct is examined, the more it will be approved. His public character on examination will be found to be as respectable, as in private life he is admired to be virtuous and amiable. He has proved himself to be a firm and genuine republican, an inflexible patriot, and friend to the people.

A TRUE WHIG of 1776.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of PRINCE-GEORGE's and ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to serve you as the representave of this district in congress, if honoured by an election to a seat in that important station.

It is not practicable or necessary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the present occasion—neither will I trespass on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political sentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the district will be pleased to know that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wise, firm, and virtuous administration of that government—that I consider our independence as an invaluable blessing, and will ever exert myself to protect it against the aggressions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as false as the hearts of their fabricators.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Gentlemen,

WITH sentiments of the sincerest gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to serve you in the general assembly of this state, and the last time almost unanimously, I must now beg you not to consider me among the candidates for that important station. You must not, however, for a moment, believe that I mean to shrink from the difficulties likely to arise from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully serve you, if elected, in a situation more arduous, requiring greater personal application, and demanding greater personal sacrifices. You will learn from my address to the district, that I aspire to the honour of serving you in the congress of the United States.

With cordial wishes for your prosperity,
I am your obliged servant,
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 14,

Will be presented, an historical play, (written by Shake(peare,) called,

The First Part of

Henry the IVth. Or

The Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

To which will be added a farce, (never performed here,) called,

Animal Magnetism.

The ſubſcribers being appointed truſtees, by the honourable the High Court of Chancery, for the purpoſe of ſelling and conveying ſo much of the real eſtate of the late deceaſed major-general SMALLWOOD as ſhall be neceſſary to diſcharge his debts, will SELL, on the premiſes, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday the eighteenth of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

THE land belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, which lies in Frederick county, being part of MONOCACY MANOR; this land conſiſts of between four and five hundred acres, is ſituate within eight miles of Frederick-town, and is equal in fertility of ſoil to any in Maryland; the buildings thereon are ſuch as are neceſſary to the purpoſes of farmers in that part of the country, and the other advantages attending it fully equal to thoſe of any land in the county.

The truſtees will alſo ſell, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 25th of the ſame month, that very excellent and beautifully ſituated farm in Charles county, lying immediately on the Patowmack river, and bounded on one ſide by the Chickamuxon creek; this land conſiſts of five hundred and ſeventy-nine acres, lies about ſixteen miles from Alexandria, and ſix from Dumfries, is very rich, abounds in timber and wood, and has the advantages of good water, and a very agreeable neighbourhood; the improvements thereon are ſuch as are ſuitable to the purpoſes of a tenant. Each of the above parcels of land will be ſold entire, or divided into lots, as may appear to the truſtees beſt to anſwer the deſign of the ſale, and the purchaſer will be required to give bond, with ſecurity, for paying one half of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within one year, and the reſidue, with intereſt, within two years from the time of ſale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

P S. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, who have not already made them known, are deſired to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 25th of January next.

J. C.
H. H. C.

Charles county, September 10, 1798

I WILL SELL, on reaſonable terms, my farm near the city, called SANDGATE, with a part of TON'S RANGE, ſo as to run with the road, containing together 286 acres, the plot of which may be ſeen.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES, for the JOCKEY CLUB, will commence on Tueſday the 30th of October next.

NOTICE.

IT being apprehended, that WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. dec. late of George-town, in the county of Montgomery and ſtate of Maryland, has not left perſonal property ſufficient to ſatisfy the debts due by him, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the ſaid William Deakins, jun.—that they do appear on the ſecond monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the UNION TAVERN in George-town aforeſaid, with their claims againſt the deceaſed, properly authenticated, as the ſubſcriber will at that time and place, or as ſoon thereafter as can be, proceed to diſtribute the aſſets of the ſaid deceaſed which have then come to his hands, among the creditors of the deceaſed, in the manner the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Ex'r. of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. late of George-town in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Maryland, having deviſed, a conſiderable part of his real eſtate in the State of Maryland to the ſubſcriber, and it being apprehended that the ſame may not be ſufficient to ſatisfy the debts due by the ſaid William Deakins, his creditors are hereby requeſted and notified to appear on the ſecond Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the Union tavern in George-town aforeſaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that the ſubſcriber may thereby be enabled to act in the diſtribution of the ſaid real eſtate as the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Deviſee of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-town, Auguſt 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to requeſt thoſe who are indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to ſettle them with him on or before the firſt day of November next, as longer indulgence will not be given; thoſe who neglect to comply with this requeſt may depend that ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect to perſons, as no ſtock of patience is ſufficient to the tardineſs of the preſent day.

JAMES WEST.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber, a languiſhing priſoner, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE C. SMOOT.

Charles county, September 3, 1798.

THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at preſent unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRICE.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

B. CAWOOD.

September 4, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

HENRY CRIST.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am at preſent unable wholly to pay; the mode of relief is repugnant to my wiſhes, but neceſſity compels me to it.

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends preferring a petition to the general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

J. A. CORRY.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

RAN away, on Tueſday the fourth inſtant, from the eſtate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a ſtout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of ſpeaking; took with him ſundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark ſtriped elaſtic cloth, a white muſlinet waiſtcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new ſmall round hat, bound, and a pair of black ſhoes; it is expected he has made for Balti-more. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in the gaol of Baltimore, ſo that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of October next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day enſuing,

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately reſided, ſituate on Weſt river, in Anne Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the ſituation high and healthy, commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of Cheſapeake Bay, Weſt River, and Herring Bay, in a fine ſporting country, and convenient to fine oyſters, fiſh, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons; great part of the land is of the firſt quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a ſufficiency of woodland, with care and attention, to ſupply the uſes of a farm or farms. The title ſecure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchaſers on payment of the purchaſe money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be ſold, the whole together, or in lots, as may ſuit the convenience of the purchaſers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Truſtees of
DAVID LYNN, } Joſeph Galloway.

September 3, 1798.

Annapolis, September 4, 1798.

ON the firſt Monday in October next an election will be held at the city of Annapolis for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county in the general aſſembly; and one member to repreſent the ſecond diſtrict in the congreſs of the United States.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

Wanted to hire,

A GOOD woman COOK, who can be well recommended for honeſty and induſtry; alſo a woman who underſtands waſhing and ironing, and a girl between nine and twelve years of age. Inquire of the printers.

THE creditors of the eſtate of JEMIMA SELBY, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at Captain JAMES WEST'S Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock on Wedneſday the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may receive their dividend of ſaid eſtate

JOSEPH SELBY, Adminiſtrator.

September 1, 1798.

On Friday the 14th day of September next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS TALBOT, deceaſed, on the Head of South river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at 3 o'clock, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of perſonal property, conſiſting of a few negroes, ſome houſehold furniture, &c. to be ſold for CASH only, to ſatisfy the creditors of the ſaid Thomas Talbot, late of this county.

ELIZABETH TALBOT, Adminiſtratrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Frederick county, the one called CARROLLTON, and the other called ADDITION TO CARROLLTON, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

Auguſt, 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 28, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

On Tueſday the 25th of September next, at the plantation of the late RICHARD HARRISON, deceaſed, on Weſt river, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

A VARIETY of perſonal property, conſiſting of horſes, cattle and ſheep, one pair of mules, plantation utenſils, a ſet of blackſmith's tools, one fifty five fathom ſein, with ropes, alſo a boat 26 feet long, one large ſcow, all which property will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, for all ſums above twenty dollars, under that ſum caſh muſt be paid.

MARY HARRISON, Adminiſtratrix.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, twelve miles from Baltimore city, and four and a half from Elk Ridge Landing, in a very healthy ſituation, pleaſantly ſituated on the Federal and Annapolis roads to George-town and Frederick, there are 300 acres, more or leſs, a very good apple orchard, of the beſt of fruit, that makes about 2006 gallons of cider yearly, as alſo moſt other kinds of fruit, abundance of fine peaches, pears, damſens, plumbs, quinces, a variety of cherries, &c. a timothy meadow, well ſet in graſs, produces from 20 to 25 tuns of hay a year. A ſmall dwelling-houſe, ſtable for twelve horſes, cider houſe, corn loft, and a ſmall houſe for negroes: it is laid out in five fields, and 30 buſhels of wheat and rye ſown, in good repair, and under good fences, a ſpring of excellent water in each field; there are one hundred and forty acres of woodland, of various kinds of timber, very thriving timber. An indiſputable title will be given. There are on the place four negro men and one woman, all young, four horſes, and a good ſtock of cattle. If the purchaſer chuſes may have them with the place on hire or ſale, with all the plantation utenſils; upon paying of one third of the purchaſe money a credit will be given from one to ten years for the balance, on given bond with ſecurity, and paying the intereſt yearly punctually. Any perſon wanting further information pleaſe to apply to RICHARD RIDGELY, Eſq; of the city of Annapolis.

PATRICK MACGILL.

Auguſt 12, 1798.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to allow me an annual ſupport, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the neceſſaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 8, 1798.

THE creditors of JOHN GREEN, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the ſubſcriber's houſe on the fifteenth of next month, in order to receive their dividend of the eſtate.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1798.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the two following negro men, one committed on Auguſt 7th, by the name of DAVY, who ſays that he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about 56 or 57 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is 1 old white ſhirt, 1 oſnabrig ditto, 2 pair of oſnabrig trouſers. The other commited on Auguſt 9th, by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, and ſays he is a free man, was born in Antigua, and arrived in Baltimore in July laſt, in the ſchooner Jane, capt. John Robertſon, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing is 1 ſailor's jacket of blue cloth, trouſers of the ſame, 1 white ſhirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trouſers, and ſeems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are deſired to come and take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 22, 1798.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, jun.

February 8, 1798.

The ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE houſe in School-ſtreet, where the ſubſcriber formerly lived, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a houſe in Church-ſtreet, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's ſhop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling houſe it would be very convenient either for a ſtore or office; there are three other ſmall tenements between this ſhop and Mr. Frazier's houſe which I will either ſell or leaſe. The whole or any part of this property will be ſold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Weſt River, Auguſt 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the ſubſcriber that the perſonal eſtate of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will not be ſufficient to pay all the debts due thereſrom, notice is hereby given to the creditors of ſaid eſtate, that on the firſt Monday in October next they are requeſted to appear at Upper-Marlborough, with their claims againſt the deceaſed, properly authenticated, at which time and place it is the intention of the executor to make a proportionable diviſion of the aſſets, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor of WILLIAM.

Auguſt 4, 1798.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the old and new ſtock of the Patowmack Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed that it is neceſſary to collect the debts of the company, in order to pay the demands againſt them; and therefore we are obliged to inform thoſe who are indebted, that unleſs they pay both principal and intereſt to WM. HARTSHORNE, treaſurer, on or before the 21ſt day of September next, their ſeveral ſhares will be ſold by public auction, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the city tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, Preſident,
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM, } Directors.

An election for a preſident and four directors will be held at the City Tavern, in Alexandria, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, when an account of the expenditures, and a report of the progreſs of the work done for the year paſt, will be laid before the ſtockholders.

July 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of ſalt marſh; it abounds with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons. This tract of land is ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other ſide, from its ſituation it can be encloſed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe and two apple orchards. From the advantageous ſituation of this property it muſt be an object to perſons inclinable to purchaſe. For terms of ſale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inſt. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one ſuit, but except his coat and ſhirts, his other cloaths conſiſted chiefly of nankeen; he had a ſiſter ſold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, ſome time laſt winter, (who alſo ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, ſome time before ſhe was apprehended, had hired herſelf to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above deſcribed fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing ſaid negro at their peril. T. P.

June 25, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons from dealing with any of his ſlaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himſelf, or ſome one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

Seth Sweetſer,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handſome aſſortment of Ladies fancy coloured kidd ſlippers, with York and ſpring heels, and Windſor do. with cords of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions; has alſo received from Boſton a quantity of ſole leather and ſhoe-thread, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. He requeſts each perſon againſt whom he has an account unſettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and ſettle it, and ſolicits an immediate compliance with this requeſt.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, ſo much of the act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, and indents of intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid certificates, and indents of intereſt, at the treaſury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock equal to the amount of the ſaid indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid certificates, prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid loan office and final ſettlement certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining ſtock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treaſury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congreſs, paſſed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act reſpecting loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, indents of intereſt, and the unfunded or regiſtered debt credited in the books of the treaſury."

1ſt. That on the application of the creditors reſpectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the laſt day of December in the preſent year, the *principal ſums* of the unfunded or regiſtered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treaſury, or commiſſioners of loans, will be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States.

2d. That intereſt upon the unfunded or regiſtered debts aforeſaid will ceaſe from and after the laſt day of December in the preſent year.

3d. That the creditors reſpectively will be entitled on requiſition to receive from the proper officers of the treaſury, certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock, equal to the arrearages of intereſt due on the debts aforeſaid prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one

By order of the board of commiſſioners, of the ſinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'ry.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of NATHAN ALLWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, for adjuſtment, thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to w6

JAMES GAITHER, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 15, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchaſe wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to ſellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a conſtant ſupply of freſh ſuperfine flour, corn meal, and bran for ſale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate thoſe who may come from a diſtance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat aſſortment of wet and dry goods, which they will ſell low for caſh or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate ſurvey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, It is ſituate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the moſt valuable timbes of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine ſprings and ſtreams, ſufficient for any and every kind of *water-works*; the ſoil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graſs. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to ſeven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchaſers diſpoſed to ſettle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittſburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-ſtones of any dimenſions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a ſuperior quality; there are alſo a great number of ſugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to ſettlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue ſtore of Meſſrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of ſale, and ſhould the land not be diſpoſed of at private ſale before Thurſday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at ſaid vendue ſtore, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewiſe offered for ſale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Foreſt, containing four thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the ſame diſtance from the Patowmack, will be ſold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not leſs than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about ſeven miles from the town of Weſt-Port, which is at the mouth of ſaid creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with ſundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchaſers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are ſeveral valuable ſeats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two ſmall tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing ſixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Creſap's-town; on this tract there is a ſmall ſettlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich ſoil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Deſire, containing fifty acres. Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Cheſnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Diſappointment, containing ſixty acres. Diſpute, containing fifty acres. Roſs's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the laſt mentioned tracts are among the firſt quality of lands in the county, and ſeveral of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will ſhew the premiſes and make known the terms of ſale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not ſold at private ſale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be expoſed to public ſale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent ſprings, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Alſo will be ſold, at public ſale, on Friday the firſt day of June next, on the premiſes, the plantation where Thomas Jean now reſides, containing three hundred ſeven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a diſtillery, the ſtream being ſupplied by never failing cool ſprings, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is diſtant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about ſeventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in ſeveral counties in this ſtate, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of, and for the convenience of thoſe whom ſaid lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authoriſed to contract for, and will give notice, deſcribe, and ſhew the ſame, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Waſhington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worceſter county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorcheſter county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any perſons wiſhing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the perſons above named, or to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.